

George was truly an advocate for all people. Even when it was unpopular, he pursued his belief that all people were created equal and he championed the civil rights legislation that transformed America. As a patron of the working men and women of this country, he worked to bring workers protection from hazardous working conditions. And he believed that all citizens should be able visit federal parks. Due in part to this vision, the citizens of this great nation have access to more federal parks than ever before.

With George's passing, this institution and the American people have lost part of their history. George was a repository of institutional knowledge and a person that has contributed greatly to our country as a whole. I know I speak for all of the Members of Congress when I say that this body will miss George Brown. I would also like thank his family and the citizens of the 42nd District of California for sharing him with us for so long.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF JUDGE
FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. a native of my hometown of Haleyville, Alabama. On July 23, 1999, Judge Johnson passed away at the age of 80.

After graduating from the University of Alabama in 1943 at the top of his class, Frank Johnson enlisted in the Army as a private. Soon, he received a commission as an infantry lieutenant. During World War II, he served during the Normandy invasion, and won a Bronze Star as a platoon leader in Gen. Patton's Third Army. Twice he was wounded in battle during the war. After he recovered, he was transferred to England and served out the war as a legal officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, eventually being promoted to Captain.

Judge Johnson was first promoted to the bench in 1954, then the youngest serving federal judge in the nation. In 1955, he was elevated to U.S. Middle District Judge in Montgomery, Alabama, and in 1979 he was named to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

His career on the bench was marked by many pivotal rulings. In 1956, in his first major ruling, Judge Johnson joined the majority on a three-judge panel in the case concerning the Rosa Parks case. This decision brought the end of segregated bus systems. With this ruling, Judge Johnson staked his place in the civil rights battle, fighting for equality for all Americans during his judicial career.

Judge Johnson participated in rulings that desegregated all types of public places and services, from schools to museums, from airports to restaurants from libraries to parks. Even in the face of harsh criticism and resistance, Judge Johnson stood firm in his belief in equality and justice for all Americans.

Desegregation was not his only accomplishment in the Civil Rights fight. After finding rampant discrimination against blacks registering to vote, Judge Johnson issued a ruling that became the formula Congress used to ensure voting rights nationwide in the Voting

Rights Act of 1965. Also, Judge Johnson was part of a panel that ordered the Alabama State Legislature to draw its district lines by population, not by mere geography. This was the first ruling of its time, and helped ensure that citizens were not disenfranchised simply because they lived in a minority-dominated geographic area.

It was his style to stand firm on what he believed was right, often in the face of intense criticism. Judge Johnson, one of America's most distinguished jurists, is an example of dedication for all Americans. All of America—but especially Alabama—feels the loss of Judge Frank Johnson, and we are thankful for his life of public service.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE BROWN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I take the floor today to bid farewell to a giant in California governance and politics.

George Brown was the epitome of a great public servant. Elected as a spirited anti-war crusader, he never lost his bearings. Although he mellowed with time, he never strayed far from his Quaker roots and his strong principles.

In a recent campaign, George's opponent ran a series of ads called "Guilty as Charged," that accused him of being out of touch—a common theme of challengers. George was not out of touch, but in a very different context, he was indeed "guilty as charged."

George was guilty as charged for tireless work on behalf of those less privileged, against discrimination based on race, sexual orientation or gender; for better education, for the nation's working men and women, for children, for the environment, and always—against weapons of mass destruction, for arms control and for peace.

He will always be remembered as a man of principle, unafraid to stand alone, impervious to pressure. In 1966, George cast the sole vote in the House of Representatives against the Defense Appropriations Bill—his act of defiance against the Vietnam War.

From his time as Mayor of Monterey Park to the California Assembly, to Congress where he served as Chairman and then Ranking Member of the Science Committee, he always held his office in spite of ferocious opposition—simply because he paid close attention to his constituents and won the undying loyalty of a tight, but determined majority. They loved him and they wanted him to represent them.

Gruff, crusty and colorful, no one could turn a phrase just like George. If he disagreed with a proposal, it "bordered on lunacy." He loved the thought that he had become a virtual legend in his own time.

We hope that his family will be comforted by his legacy and by knowing that he was one of a kind and a shining example of integrity and principle. George Brown is simply irreplaceable in this House of Representatives.

SIR ARTHUR GILBERT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional individual who has made an enormous contribution to the arts. In recognition of his valuable advancement of the arts worldwide, he has been knighted by the Queen of England, a great honor for both him and his wife Lady Marjorie Gilbert. This high distinction is rarely awarded to individuals outside Great Britain. It attests to Sir Gilbert's dignity, personal integrity, and contribution to Western culture. Arthur helped develop Los Angeles then went on to build one of the world's greatest collections of gold and silver art, as well as the world's premier collection of micro-mosaics. Receipt of this Knighthood represents a culmination of years of dedication, hard work, and a love for the arts.

This gentleman epitomizes the twin values of hard work and generosity. Early in his life, he began a successful career in the clothing business. He went on to settle in California where he became an illustrious developer, helping to build a bright future for Californians. However, personal success was not enough, he became not only a generous benefactor of many charities, but started a rich collection of decorative art that combines both history and beauty. Indeed, he has long shared his priceless collections with the public and recently donated it to a museum in England so that the entire world can enjoy these exquisite, and often overlooked, forms of art. Arthur Gilbert has truly worked to turn his personal success into a lasting legacy of art for everyone and has thus brought honor on himself and us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring this man who embodies the diligence and generosity to which we all aspire and whose dedication to the arts serves as an inspiration and a model to us all.

We must support and honor individuals, like Arthur Gilbert, who cultivate artistic enthusiasm, understanding, and appreciation. Through such enterprising and charitable individuals, we are given a glimpse of how bright our future can be. A world filled with the dedication, hard work, altruism, and dignity that his well earned title of knight represent. thanks to Sir Arthur Gilbert's contribution to the arts, we know that the future will be a beautiful one that many future generations can appreciate.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to this October when Buckingham Palace will see the investiture of Sir Arthur Gilbert as a Knight Bachelor. I know that he, and Lady Marjorie Gilbert, will be justly proud.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it should be easy to honor someone that you have known for almost 16 years. However, it is difficult to honor every poignant and inspiring memory of

him. Sixteen years sounds like a long time of fond memories, but my dear friend and colleague, George Brown, has been making lasting impressions in this country for over 35.

From the depth of issues like fighting discrimination and segregation, to the brink of the AIDS epidemic and continuing world conflicts, George has experienced a changing country and world throughout his time in Congress. However, experiencing change is considerably separate from making change, which George Brown did much of. He has been a part of these changes, and for that reason, we honor him today.

As a college student in the 1930's, Brown began inspiring change when he began to fight for civil rights. At the University of California at Los Angeles, George helped to integrate the campus when he was the first white man to live with an African-American roommate. That strive for change continued as he graduated from UCLA with a degree in Industrial Physics and used it to serve the people of Los Angeles. He was elected to the Monterey Park, CA, city council in 1954 and became mayor of the city in 1955, just one year later. George moved on to the California State Assembly in 1958, where he focused on environmental issues. This drive to fight for the environment stayed with George throughout his entire career, including his 17 terms in Congress.

In 1962, George Brown ran to represent the 29th district in California and won his seat with an 11 percentage point margin. During his years in Congress, Representative Brown voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964, served on the House Committee on Science as a ranking member, served on the House Committee on Agriculture, worked to integrate technology and education, spoke out on foreign policy issues and fought painstakingly hard to keep the environment safe, clean and healthy.

I would like to praise George Brown for who he was and how he contributed to this society. As a Congressman, as a family man, as an environmentalist and as a citizen, George Brown will be remembered.

THE LATE HON. GEORGE BROWN

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to say a few words in memory of my friend and colleague George Brown and to reflect on his distinguished service to our nation.

Through his military service in WWII and nearly 35 years in the House of Representatives, George Brown established a record of public service matched by few others. Indeed, he has ennobled our profession through his example.

During his career, George showed himself to be a man of strong moral conviction and uncommon vision. In his early days in Washington, George continued his life-long work as a tireless advocate for racial equality and civil rights.

Later, as Chairman and Ranking Member of the Science Committee, he lent his scientific expertise and steadfast support to issues of science, technology, and aeronautics. He will be best remembered, perhaps, for his dedication to strengthening America's commitment to manned and unmanned space exploration. His efforts in this area have left an indelible mark on our space program, and have quite literally broadened our nation's horizons.

George also recognized the need to conserve our natural resources and protect the environment, long before such issues were part of the mainstream agenda. Time has shown just how right he was.

Throughout his many years in the House, George had a wonderful ability to work with people of all political persuasions. He was always willing to find common ground and form alliances with others, making him an extraordinarily effective advocate for the people of his 42nd District.

George Brown will be remembered as a man who challenged us to make our world a better place, while advocating exploration of worlds beyond our own. He was a great member of this institution. I will miss him. I extend my deepest sympathies to his family.

GEORGE BROWN, CONGRESSIONAL
ICON

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my words of condolences to the family of George Brown, our late colleague. George was a friend and counselor to many members, including myself. He was a real worker and advocate for people in the House. Congressman Brown applied himself and invested himself in the pursuit of good policy, first for the people of this nation and California, and for the attainment of human kind.

Congressman Brown invested the time and energy to understand the intricacies of policy and often we stood up together and spoke for good, sound science as it affected our landscapes and natural resources. The United States Biological Survey, the man in the Biosphere program, and, of course, George Brown had a legacy of accomplishments to match similar efforts related to the National Science Foundation (NSF), NASA, and the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

I know that George felt if we had good information as members or as administrators we would be equipped to make the best public policy. George Brown's modest life and background working for a good education, which he obtained and used, says a lot about Representative Brown. George Brown did not forget how he got to where he was and the need to stand up for those without a voice in the political power structure. George Brown worked against housing discrimination, for the right of workers to win representation and fair compensation and eventually was elected to local office and to the United States House where he set off on a great career and journey.

George Brown, plain speaking and modestly attired, possessed the power of ideas and

knowledge. Congressman Brown didn't let political expediency interfere with what he thought was the right vote or the correct action. We will miss the warm friendship and special role that George Brown played in Congress on a professional and especially personal basis, but his spirit will live in our actions and memories. George Brown has set a very high mark and we surely stand on this shoulders as we look ahead to and try to see the future and hope for our great nation.

My sympathy to his wonderful wife Marta and to his family, you have our support and comfort. God bless George Brown and thank God for the service of this wonderful man.

IN HONOR OF THE WORLD PEACE
BELL AND THE CITY OF NEW-
PORT, KENTUCKY

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the city of Newport, Kentucky, where the World Peace Bell arrived at its permanent home this weekend. At 12 feet in diameter and 12 feet in height, the bell weighs 66,000 pounds. It is the world's largest swinging bell. I also rise to recognize Wayne Carlisle for his vision, commitment, and enthusiasm, without which the World Peace Bell would not have been possible.

The World Peace Bell is a powerful symbol of freedom and peace. It was cast in Nantes, France, on December 11, 1998, the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Bell has an inscription commemorating that document, as well as engravings marking the most important events of the past 1,000 years.

The World Peace Bell was first rung in Nantes on March 20, 1999, in a public ceremony, and it began a month-and-a-half-long sea voyage from France to New Orleans, where the Bell was made part of that city's July Fourth celebration. The Bell was transported by barge up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, making stops in 14 cities along the way. The Bell arrived at its final destination on August 1st.

The World Peace Bell will officially open on September 21, 1999, the International Day of Peace, when it will toll to observe the opening session of this year's United Nations General Assembly. On New Year's Eve 1999, the Bell will be rung once every hour and broadcast so that people in every time zone around the globe will hear the new millennium rung in by our World Peace Bell. This celebration will include leaders of church and state from around the world, as well as participants performing native rituals and wearing traditional costumes.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the city of Newport and neighboring river cities on their successful revitalization efforts. The World Peace Bell is only one of a number of projects coming to fruition in the region. The success of these efforts is a testament to the spirit and hard work of the people of Northern Kentucky.